



# UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450  
www.uspto.gov

C

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/936,534	02/03/2003	Catia Bastioli	13929/T/B/A	7100

7590 08/09/2007  
Byran Cave LLP  
1290 Avenue of the Americas  
33rd Floor  
New York, NY 10104

EXAMINER.

SAYALA, CHHAYA D

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
----------	--------------

1761

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
-----------	---------------

08/09/2007

PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b> 09/936,534	<b>Applicant(s)</b> BASTIOLI ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b> C. SAYALA	<b>Art Unit</b> 1761	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 02 July 2007.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1, 4, 7 and 10-14 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1, 4, 7, 10-14 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All    b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)                                | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                       | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application                       |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

1. Claims 1, 4, 7, 10-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Every one of the above claims requires the article "A" at the beginning of each claim.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) and the Intellectual Property and High Technology Technical Amendments Act of 2002 do not apply when the reference is a U.S. patent resulting directly or indirectly from an international application filed before November 29, 2000.

Therefore, the prior art date of the reference is determined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

2. Claim 14 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by EP 011663.

Claim 14 claims a mixture of inulin and /or oligofructan with thermoplastic polymers.

See the claims in the EP patent.

3. Claim 14 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by WO 93/09176.

See claims 1-5.

4. Claim 14 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Guttag (US Patent 5346929).

See claims 1 and 11 that recite inulin with polymers. "Chewable article for animals" is use terminology. See In re Zierden, 162 USPQ 102, In re Jones, 50 USPQ 48, In re Spada, 15 USPQ 2d, 1655, In re Thuau 57 USPQ 324. Since inulin is the same, then it is inherently "thermoplastically processable".

5. Claim 14 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated Van Havernen et al. (US Patent 6313203).

The claims show a mixture of a thermoplastic polymer with inulin. See claim 4.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1, 4, 7, 10-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Leo (US Patent 5419283) and Wang (US Patent 5922379) in view of Anantharaman et al. (US Patent 5952033) and further in view of Van Haveren et al. (US Patent 6313203) and Bengs et al. (US Patent 6406530).

Both Leo and Wang teach biodegradable thermoplastic products.

Leo discloses a chew toy for pets make from a plastic material. At col 1, lines 27+ pantentee states:

The preferred materials are thermoplastic blends obtained by processing starch and said thermoplastic polymers in the presence of a limited amount of water (10-40% wt. referred to the starch/water system) or of a polyol plasticizer (10-40% wt. referred to the starch/polyol system), under extrusion cooking conditions thereby to provide a melt to be extruded and transformed into pellets for use in injection moulding or to be directly injection moulded.

Art Unit: 1761

At col 1, line 33-40 states that the materials thermoplastic blends of starch and thermoplastic polymers in the presence of water and polyols as plasticizers, can be extruded.

Wang teaches a biodegradable protein/starch based thermoplastic composition that can be extruded and consumed by animals and. See col 8, lines 13-14, col 2, line 17. Plasticizers are shown at col 4 line 46+. The amount of starch is 20-60% (col 3, lines 63-64).

Both patents do not teach inulin. However, inulin, a polysaccharide, is known to be a stabilizer for extrudable thermoplastics. See Van Haveren et al (col 2, line 62-64 and abstract). Bengs et al. teach a mixture of starches including inulin, used in biodegradable thermoplastic materials that can be thermoplastically processable using techniques such as injection holding or extrusion. Col 1, line 32, col 2, lines 58, col 3, lines 20-21, col 4 line 66-67, col 5, lines 21-28. Note that the *mixture* of starches is given to be in an amount 33-90%.

Anantharaman et al teach the use of inulin in pet food products is beneficial in an amount of at least 0.25%. See col 1, which states that inulin promotes bifido- and lacto-bacteria in the GI tract at the expense of pathogens and is very beneficial for animals and inulin has been used as a vet diet for pets. Col 1, 50-52. col 2, lines 7-12. This patent establishes that inulin has been used for pet foods and that "for pet foods, their use has been confined to specialty veterinary products such as the Eukanuba product and to pet treats. Similarly, for human foods, their use has been confined to specialty products." (Col. 2, lines 7-10).

Therefore, while Leo and Wang establish biodegradable, thermoplastically processable starch containing products have been used for pet chews, Anantharaman et al., by establishing that inulin provides benefits for the GI tract for pets, and that inulin has been used for pet treats, motivates one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate inulin in biodegradable, thermoplastically processable products of Leo and Wang in pet products with plasticizers or glycerol, etc. In fact the patents to Bengs et al. and Van Haveren et al. show shaped, extrudable, biodegradable, inulin containing articles wherein inulin additionally acts as a stabilizer for such a thermoplastically processable compositions (Van Havernan et al.). Patents to Anatharaman et al. and Van Haveren et al. show inulin amounts of "at least 0.25%" and mixtures of starch including inulin between 33% to 90%, and to determine amounts for various pet chew articles would have been obvious based on such disclosure. With regard to claim 13, Leo shows a bone. With regard to claim 12, the Anantharaman et al. patent shows the extrusion temperature at col 4, line 10-15.

Summarizing:

- Leo teaches the use of thermoplastic blends of starch and polymers and polyols as plasticizers, extruded to a chew toy.
- Wang et al. teach biodegradable protein/starch thermoplastic compositions that can be extruded and consumed by animals.
- Anantharaman et al. teach the usefulness of inulin in pet foods and disclose that it has been used as a vet diet for pets.

- Van Haveren et al. disclose that inulin is a stabilizer for extrudable thermoplastics.
- Bengs et al. teach a mixture of starches including inulin, in a composition that is thermoplastically processable using extrusion techniques and injection molding.

### ***Response to Arguments***

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 4, 7, 10-14 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

### ***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to C. Sayala whose telephone number is (571) 272-1405. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business



Art Unit: 1761

Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO

Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call

800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'C. Sayala', is positioned above the printed name.

C. SAYALA  
Primary Examiner  
Group 1700.